



# Hokersar Wetland

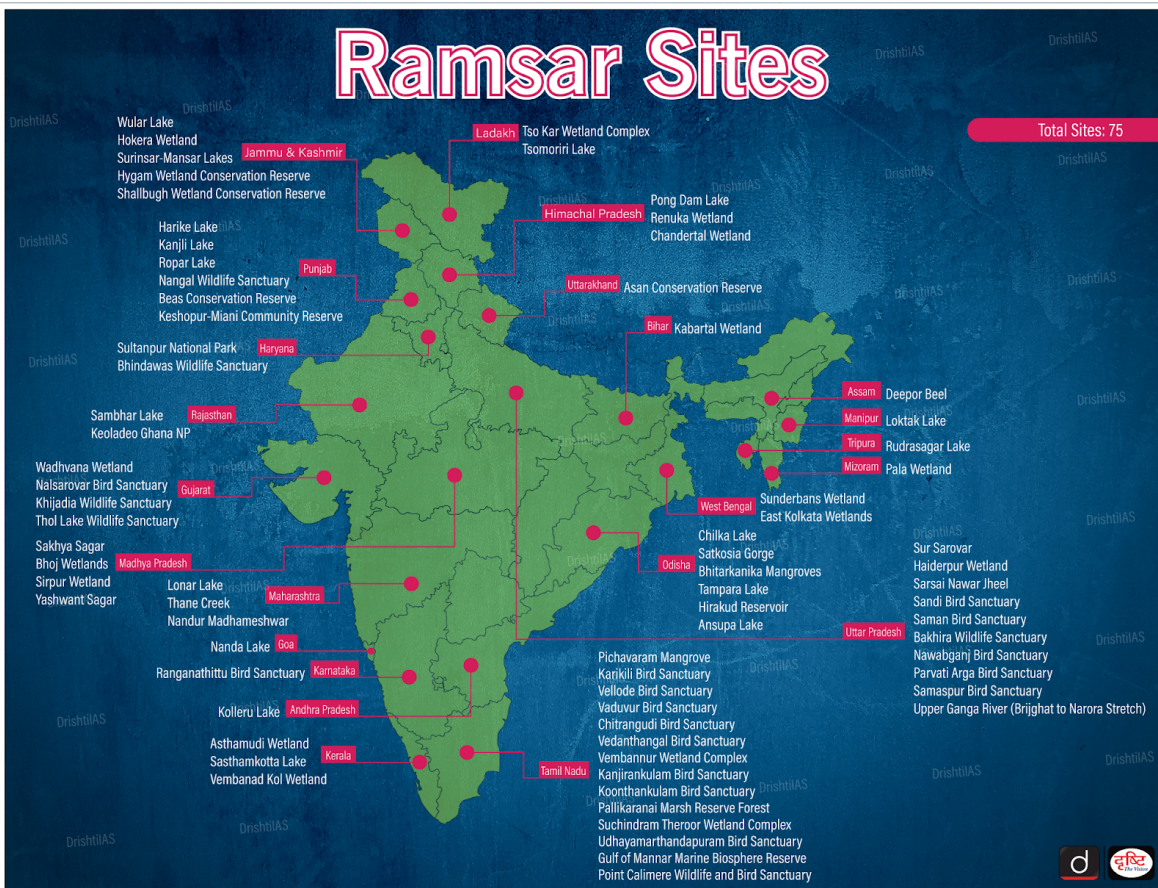
## Why in News?

In recent years, a significant shortage of water caused by **deficient rainfall** at the **Hokersar wetland** in the [Kashmir Valley](#) has adversely **affected the arrival of migratory bird** populations in the area.

## Key Points

- **Hokersar Wetland:**
  - **Location:**
    - The Hokersar wetland, a [Ramsar site](#), is situated in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. It is **also known as the 'Queen Wetland of Kashmir'**.
  - **Geographic Setting:**
    - It is a natural, perennial **wetland that is part of the Jhelum basin** and is located in the **northwest Himalayan biogeographic province of Kashmir**, at the foot of the snow-draped [Pir Panchal range](#).
  - **Water Source:**
    - The wetland receives water from the **Doodhganga River, a tributary of the Jhelum**.
  - **Flora and Fauna:**
    - It is **home to the last remaining reedbeds of Kashmir** and serves as a **critical pathway** for **68 waterfowl species**.
    - These birds, **migrating from regions like Siberia, China, Central Asia, and Europe**, include species such as the **little cormorant**, [common shelduck](#), **large egret, and great crested grebe**.
    - The wetland is **vital for local biodiversity**, offering food sources, spawning grounds, and nurseries for fish, along with breeding habitats for various species.
- **Impact of Rainfall Deficit on the Wetland:**
  - According to the [India Meteorological Department \(IMD\)](#), the **region is experiencing an 81% rainfall deficit**.
  - Experts suggest that the **lack of rainfall is not the sole reason for the reduced bird arrival**. Typically, over one lakh birds arrive by this time, with numbers reaching millions by the season's end in March and April.
    - However, **this season, only around 500 birds have arrived**, marking the lowest number since 2016.
- **Additional Factors:**
  - [Illegal sand mining](#), **habitat degradation**, and [encroachment](#) have compounded the impact of rainfall deficit.
    - Reduced water from upstream sources like **Doodhganga and Sukhnag Nallah**, along with [mining activities](#), have exacerbated the situation, draining the wetland's water.
- **Urgent Need for Conservation:**
  - Experts and activists stress the **urgent need for conservation efforts** to protect the wetland, highlighting its **crucial role for both wildlife and local livelihoods**.
  - **Sustainable practices must be prioritized** to restore the wetland's health and ensure its continued ecological function.

# Ramsar Sites



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